1:Spier E-5 (1929-1932) 1933 NT15 River Yumans NT15
Maricopa
Kaveltcadom

was hung on a short string so that it flapped over the mouth. This was either a small fragment of sheep leg bone, ground to disk-shape and bored, or of blue shell (kovosω, "haliotis"?) from an unknown source. It was said that the form depended on the shape of the nose: a man with a snub nose wore one long and flat, hanging over his mouth; one with a Roman nose only a small pendant close to the septum.

Of the Kaveltcadom-Maricopa at Gila Bend Font wrote, "They are very fond of beads for collars, and for pendants which they wear in the ears and also in the nose, whose middle cartilage they usually have pierced."[23]

The earlobes were pierced only at birth. A single hole (smalgaku'p, "earhole") was made in each ear and only in the lobe. (It was known that Yuma and Mohave had more than one.) An expert woman made the hole without ceremony at the mother's request. (The aboriginal implement is now forgotten.) There was no belief that a person would become deaf if his ears were not pierced. Ear pendants (smalgi's) were made of shells or glass beads. These invariably hung at least an inch below the lobe and sometimes came down to the collar bone.

In recent times necklaces (xana'k) of glass beads were made somewhat in the Yuma-Mohave style. Men wore them as a tight collar, women hanging loose to the waist. In earlier days drilled shell beads, long and white, were used. The shells were procured somewhere to the south: "they travelled year after year for them." Arrowheads were not attached to necklaces, as among the Western Apache, for this would invite the lightning to strike the wearer.

Of the same Kaveltcadom-Maricopa group, Font wrote again, "The men go . . . . very heavily laden with beads and pendants around their necks and in their ears; indeed I did not see a single woman with so much adornment." Bartlett observed of Maricopa and Pima, "Occasionally a fair one gets a string of beads; but I saw more men and boys with these ornaments than women. One boy in particular, who might pass for a dandy among them, wore some twenty or more strings of beads. . . . . The men also wear a profusion of beads when they can obtain them. Some have long strings of sea-shells or parts of shells, which are highly prized."[24]

[23] Bolton, *Anza's California Expeditions*, IV, 52.

[24] *Op. cit.*, IV, 53; Bartlett, *Personal Narrative*, II, 228–30.